

Letter No. 15891—97-W., dated the 15th October 1915, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Customs, to all Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

In continuation of my letter No. 13933-W., dated the 3rd September 1915, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of your Chamber, and for communication to its members copies of each of the following revised lists, showing articles the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France, the French Colonies, Russia, Switzerland, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal and Egypt.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries:—

Norway.	The Netherlands.	The French Colonies.	Greece.	Spain,
Sweden.	Italy.	Russia.	Roumania.	Portugal.
Denmark.	France.	Switzerland.	Bulgaria.	Egypt.

NORWAY.

August 6, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

(2) As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

(3) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

Acids:—see Citric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Lactic acid, Salicylic acid, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid; and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

Alcohol (absolute).

*Alloys of antimony; *alloys of copper (see under Copper).

Alum.

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium, and aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.

Ammunition.†

Aniline (see under Dyes).

Animal oil.‡

Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.

Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap; alloys of antimony; sulphides and oxides of antimony.

*A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July, 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling, however, only applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy.

†According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July, shell cases come under this prohibition.

‡The only animal oils not prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

- Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.
- Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
- Arms and parts of arms.
- Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
- Ash, kelp.
- Aspen timber.
- Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
- Balsam of Peru.
- Barbed wire.
- Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
- Benzol (see under Dyes).
- Bones of ruminants; bone-fat, bone-oil, neat's-foot oil (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Bonte (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").
- Bottles, empty.
- Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).
- Camphor, purified.
- Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
- Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
- Casein.
- Castor oil.
- Cattle.
- Ceresine, mineral wax (sonkerite).
- Chlorate and perchlorate of potash (see under Potassium salts).
- Citric acid and its salts.
- Coal and coke; peat.
- Coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes.)
- Coco oil or coco-nut oil.
- Collodion.
- Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals:—
- Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); alloys of copper with common metals, unwrought.
- Scrap of copper and of copper alloys.*
- Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, viz:—
- Plates and sheets.
 - Ribbons.
 - Rods.
 - Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
 - Bolts, rivets, nails.
 - Tubes and shaped pieces.
 - Wire, rolled or drawn.
 - Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation; fitted with nail-head, armoured or unarmoured; also cables covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
 - Wire gauze.
 - Castings.
- Copper sulphate.
- Copra.
- Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton wool.
- Cotton yarns and thread; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods.
- Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.
- Cresol and creosol preparations, including evenlin and lysol (see under Dyes).
- Crucibles (see under Graphite).[†]
- Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
- Drugs. (See Medicaments.)

* See Note * on page 1447.

[†] According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July, 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

[‡] Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported.

- Dyes made from tar and organic by-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, etc.).
- Dynamite percussion caps.
- Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
- Fats:—Fat of ruminants (with the exception of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); greases containing resin; wool-fat; palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow.)
- Fertiliser—potash 37 per cent fertiliser (see under Potassium salts).
- Field-glasses.
- *Foodstuffs (except fish and fish products, condensed milk, butter, cheese, berries, game, poultry, eggs, coffee, tea, spices).
- *Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver, but not including whale and fish manure.
- Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.
- Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
- Goats.
- Gold minted or unminted.*
- Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.
- Greases containing resin. (See also under Fats.)
- Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.); ground-nut or arachides oil.
- Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
- Guano (see Fish guano and Whale guano).
- Hemp, raw and combed.
- Hempseed oil.
- Hides and skins, and their products.
- Horses (living); horseshoes.
- Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.
- Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.
- Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.
- Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).
- Kainite (see under Potassium salts).
- Kelp ash.
- Lactic acid.
- Lard (see Margarine, etc.); lard oil (see under Oils).
- Lead.
- Leather and products thereof.
- Linseed and linseed oil.
- Lubricants of all kinds, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals.
- Lysol. (See under Cresol.)
- Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
- Maize oil.
- Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as eleo stock, lard, arachides, cotton (sic), and cocos. (See also under Oil.)
- Medical apparatus and instruments (See under Instruments).
- Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.†
- Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)
- Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
- Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
- Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)
- Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof.
- Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (See under Dyes.)

* The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

† Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

‡ For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on p. 1451.

Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Nickel sulphate.

Nitrate of potash (See under Potassium salts).

Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); rosin oil and wood tar oil; rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil; * hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, coco oil, or coco-nut oil; linseed oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; animal oils.†

Oleo stock. (See Margarine, etc.).

Olive oil or sweet oil.*

Ozokerite (mineral wax).

Palm oil, palm kernel fat.

Paraffin wax.

Peat.

Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).

Petroleum, crude and distillates. (See Mineral oils.)

Phosphates:—Thomas phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate of lime.

Pigs.

Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 87 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 8.]

Rapeseed oil.

Reindeer.

Rosin; rosin oil and wood tar oil.

Rubber, crude (gummi elasticum), and partly worked products thereof; rubber waste.

Sacks, empty.‡

Salicylic acid.

Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Sesame oil.

Sheep.

Shellac.§

Silver, minted or unminted.||

Skins and hides, and their products.

Skis and ski sledges.

Soya oil.

Spelter (Zinc).

Stearine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).

Sulphate of copper; sulphate of nickel.

Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.

Superphosphate of lime.

Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Tallow, animal.

Tanning materials.

Tar dyes, etc., (See under Dyes); wood tar oil.

Tartaric acid.

Thomas phosphates (See under Phosphates).

Tin chloride.

Tin ore; tin, manufactured; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.

Tinplates including decorated tin, parts of tinplates, worked tin, ready-made tin packing, ¶ and tinplates waste. **

* The prohibition of olive oil does not apply to sardines tinned in olive-oil. [15-6-15.]

† The only animal oils not prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

‡ Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

§ Other kinds of lac (e.g., varnish or sealing-wax) are not prohibited. [26-6-15.]

|| Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

¶ It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see Note 1 on page 1450).

** Waste of plates of pure tin is not at present prohibited to be exported.

Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
 Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.
 Vanadium, unwrought or crude.
 Vaseline and vaseline oil.
 Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
 Wax :—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
 Wire, barbed. (For copper and brass wire, see under Copper; for aluminium wire, under Aluminium.)
 Wolfram, unwrought or crude.
 Wolfranite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
 Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste).
 Wool-fat (all kinds).
 Zinc, unwrought and wrought; scrap zinc.

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August, 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists. It includes poisons, *arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce : excluded from this as exceptions are specially mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C 2, of the Law under collective groups, also materials which belong to Schedule C 1, when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medicinal purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, viz.:—

(a) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs) :

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatae et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ tabulette et trochisci medicinales salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincture medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(b) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs) :

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium varie species. (Examples. : Cantharides, castoreum, lapis cancro-rum.)

2. Preparata chemica.

[A long list is specified, including *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetyl salicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, ether nitrosus spirituosus, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine, and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetrarnine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and stearate of potash, lysiform, naphthol, nitrobenzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.]

3. Pyrolæ.

4. Vegetabilium varie species :

[A long list is specified under this head.]

(c) Medicarium varie species :

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
 Ammonium bromide ; ammonium iodide.
 Trichloride of antimony, butter of antimony.
 Oxide of antimony.

Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
 Benzinform.
 Lead oxide, sugar of lead; lead nitrate.
 Bromine.
 Tartar emetic, antimony tartrate.
 Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate.
 (Caustic potash, potassium hydrate in metal containers of less than 40 kilog.; for quantities of 500 gr. or less the container may be of glass). [See also under potassium salts on page 5.]
 Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).
 Sodium bromide; sodium iodide; sodium oxalate.
 Caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in metal containers of less than 40 kilog.; for quantities of 500 gr. or less the container may be of glass).
 Hydrofluoric acid.
 Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
 Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
 Iodine.
 Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
 Calcium bromide; Calcium iodide.
 Copper acetate, verdigris.
 Copper nitrate.
 Cobalt chloride.
 Chromic acid.
 Oxalic acid.
 Pyridine.
 Zinc chloride.
 Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
 Carbon disulphide.
 Liver of sulphur.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pp. 1447-1451, viz., absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactic acid, formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil.]

SWEDEN.

August 24, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January, 1915, definitively prohibited the transit through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material. The articles to which this prohibition of transit applies are indicated by a cross (X) in the list printed below.

Under the rules at present enforced by the Swedish Government, the transit through Sweden to Russia of all goods on the Swedish export prohibition list is also prohibited. This prohibition of transit was extended, on the 3rd August, so as to apply also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) As from the 22nd April, 1915, the export is prohibited of goods with regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are produced wholly or in part from the working-up or improvement of materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if moreover it appears from the quantity or condition of such goods that the working-up or improvement is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the material of which the goods consist, but of which the export is prohibited.

(3) The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The numbers are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the letters indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 92, Second Edition, March 1912).